

# MAY CARRY FIGHT INTO CONVENTION

Probable Program if Roosevelt Delegates Are Not Seated.

# CONTESTS WILL BE HEARD FRIDAY

Republican National Committee Faces Difficult Tangle on Eve of Convention, and Late Developments in Rival Political Camps Further Complicate Situation.

Chicago, Ill., June 4.—Preparations were completed to-night for the meeting of the Republican National Committee Thursday morning. The committee faces a tangle such as perhaps has never confronted a national committee of the party on the eve of a convention. The right of newly chosen delegates to seats, the question of the more than 200 delegates who have been elected to the convention, the prospect of a fight to the finish on the selection of Senator Elihu Root for temporary chairman, and the belief that Colonel Roosevelt and his associates will carry into the convention the fight for the seating of their protesting delegates, are some of the problems engrossing the attention of Chairman Harry New and the other members of the committee on arrangements.

It is the belief of the national committee men here that the claim of R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, to the seat now held by Victor Roosevelt will be disposed of as soon as the committee meets for organization Thursday morning. The seating of the roll will bring Mr. Roosevelt's seat into controversy. It is expected that the contest be decided against Mr. Roosevelt, an effort will be made, it is said, to name Mr. Roosevelt as chairman of the committee, to serve until the committee shall go out of existence after the national convention.

Unrest Among Leaders. Roosevelt's determination to renew the fight on Senator Elihu Root for temporary chairman and to bend every effort to his defeat when the Republican National Convention is held, has caused general unrest among the Republican leaders and national committee men who have reached Chicago.

Members of the national committee and leaders in both the Taft and Roosevelt camps discussed the situation. Roosevelt's statement with reluctance to-day. But Alexander H. Revell and Edward W. Sims declared themselves in favor of Mr. Roosevelt's action. Mr. Revell, in his decision to fight the selection of Elihu Root, said he believed Colonel Roosevelt's action would make no change in the plans of the national committee, which picked Senator Root for the temporary chairmanship. Mr. Roosevelt said this action was final, unless some member of the national committee demanded that it be reviewed by the full committee.

One of the active Roosevelt men on the national committee may bring up for review in the full committee the action of the subcommittee, of which Colonel Harry S. New is chairman. The committee is holding its sessions, undoubtedly will sustain the subcommittee, threatening the temporary chairmanship fight onto the floor of the convention.

Open hearings of the contest cases which are to be taken up by the national committee Friday morning, are assured. Acting Chairman Roosevelt favors such action, as do former Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, President Taft's contest attorney, and Ormsby McHarg, the Roosevelt contest attorney.

"The committee has no reason for refusing the newspaper men admission to the arguments of cases," said Acting Chairman Roosevelt, "if the principals themselves want the session open. The committee never has considered the question of press access, for attorneys for both sides have been present when cases were argued."

Mr. Roosevelt said the committee would undoubtedly reach its decision on each contest case behind closed doors, after the arguments had been made.

Ward for Roosevelt. Roosevelt forces are expecting the arrival of National Committeeman William L. Ward, of New York, who is looked on as the prospective leader of Roosevelt activities in the national committee. Reports that William L. Ward, Jr., of New York, might hold a proxy in the committee further complicated the situation to-day.

The national committee will meet at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Its first order of business will be to name a chairman. Acting Chairman Roosevelt will probably be named to succeed the late John F. Hill, of Maine. It is said.

Consideration of new rules and other preliminary business will occupy Thursday sessions, and contest cases probably will not be taken up until Friday morning.

The first note of enthusiasm was thrown into hotel corridors to-night when part of the Roosevelt national headquarters forces arrived from Washington. A group of a dozen employees of the headquarters gathered around the hotel deck and signaled their arrival by singing a parody on the "Home" ditty, the chief refrain of which read:

"You bet they ain't a-kickin' Teddy's dawg around."

Rumors were current to-day that Colonel Roosevelt would be on hand before the convention preliminaries were out of the way. It was asserted by Republican leaders who arrived from the East that the Colonel expected to be hand only to take part in the convention proceedings, but to direct the activities of the Roosevelt "flying wedge," which is being organized and drilled for propaganda work among the delegates.

Two new contests and two cases (Continued on Eighth Page.)

# UNFAIR METHODS ALLEGED

Reasons for Granting Unconditional Pardon to William N. Jones.

Washington, June 4.—The causes which controlled President Taft in granting an unconditional pardon to William N. Jones, convicted in the famous Oregon land fraud cases, became known to-day, and it was learned that based upon the same charges of unfair and improper methods by the United States government's prosecution of the alleged frauds which stirred the country six years ago, applications for the presidential pardon of two other men are being considered by the Department of Justice.

Franklin P. Mays and Hamilton P. Hendricks are seeking pardons on the ground that they likewise were denied their constitutional rights. Mays, indicted with the late Senator Mitchell and former Representative Hermann, was convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$10,000. Hendricks was convicted of subornation of perjury, and sentenced to thirteen months and to pay a fine of \$500. Consideration of their appeals for executive clemency will be based upon the investigation which resulted in Jones's pardon. These cases have not yet reached the President.

The Oregon land fraud prosecutions were conducted almost wholly along political lines, and "a veritable reign of terror existed," were the charges submitted to Attorney-General Workman in a brief by Henry H. Schwartz, former chief of the field division of the General Land Office, and James S. Early-Smith, attorney for Jones in the pardon proceedings. The methods of Detective William J. Burns, who evolved the government's case and officers of the prosecution, were severely attacked in the brief. The whole jury box list of over 500 names from which the grand and petit juries were drawn, was determined and selected, it was alleged, by the government prosecutors and detectives, and the political enemies of Jones and his associates.

Associations of Jones along political lines "with the purpose and result of securing men who were prejudiced and who would be convicted."

# GETS CORDIAL GREETING

Citizens of Bath Serenade Banker Morse at His Home.

Bath, Me., June 4.—Although Charles W. Morse, banker of Bath, was in Bath yesterday afternoon with less than a half dozen persons aware that they were coming, a noisy demonstration was made at night in front of the Morse home, which was located on State Street. A band was engaged, and the residents formed for a procession to the Morse home.

Mr. Morse appeared, accompanied by his wife. They were introduced to the crowd by the Rev. Francis W. O'Brien, D. D., of the People's Baptist Church, who, in a speech, which drew loud cheers, was given for both the banker and his wife.

"It seems good to me to return to my home, and receive such a welcome," Mr. Morse told the crowd. "It makes me feel happy, and I only hope you are all feeling one-half as happy as Mrs. Morse and I to-night."

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# TAFT SUPPORTERS CONTROL IN OHIO

President Is Awarded State's Six Delegates at Large.

# PURE BRIGANDAGE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

In First Test of Strength Administration Is Indorsed by Vote of 34 Majority, and 11 of Its Delegates Are Seated Without Protest From Minority.

Columbus, O., June 4.—Ohio's Republican State Convention closed its first session in short order to-day, after awarding President Taft the six delegates-at-large to the national convention by a vote of 350-1-2 to 352-1-2. The State ticket, including the new Congressman-at-large, will be chosen at the adjourned session, which was called for July 2.

President Taft's strength in the convention was plainly evident as soon as the meeting opened, he called to order. In the report of the credentials committee eleven State delegates were added to the Taft strength without a protest from the minority.

In the first test of strength, a roll call on the minority report, indorsing Colonel Roosevelt's delegates vote, 350-1-2 for Taft and 352-1-2 for Roosevelt.

The result of the convention to-day gives President Taft fourteen of Ohio's forty-eight delegates to the national convention and Colonel Roosevelt thirty-four.

"Pure Political Brigandage." Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 4.—"Pure political brigandage," said Colonel Roosevelt to-night of the capture of Ohio's delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention by supporters of President Taft.

Colonel Roosevelt said: "The plain people of the Republican party of Ohio have just held a State-wide primary, in which they repudiated Mr. Taft. They have elected delegates to the national convention, and the politicians by adroit manipulation have succeeded in giving Mr. Taft the six delegates-at-large, in frank and cynical defiance of the emphatic action of the people themselves. This is, of course, pure political brigandage."

"This action in Ohio is merely a fresh and conclusive proof that Mr. Taft and his advisers care nothing for the will of the people, and are eager to get the nomination without any reference to the methods by which it is secured, without any reference to whether or not delegates represent the people whom they are supposed to represent. It is a crowning illustration of Mr. Taft's theory of government of the people by a representative part of the people."

Colonel Roosevelt also replied to to-day's statement of William Barnes, Jr., whom he attacked as a disciple of bossism, and commended the attention of his opponents, including Mr. Taft, to the report of the legislative committee which has sprung into existence in Albany, N. Y., to work out Mr. Barnes's theory of government in his own city.

Colonel Roosevelt has not made up his mind whether he will go to the Chicago convention, and he is making preparations to bring the seat of war to the State, if he chooses to remain at Sagamore Hill.

Workmen began to-day the erection of telegraph wires to the Colonel's home. With the aid of sounders, and a corps of telegraphers manning direct wires from Sagamore Hill to the Roosevelt headquarters in Chicago, Colonel Roosevelt will be able to follow the contest step by step and give his directions in minute detail.

Arkansas Convention To-Day. Little Rock, Ark., June 4.—Preliminary to the State convention to-morrow the Democratic State central committee in session here to-day decided a number of contests affecting county delegates. Points involved will not affect the presidential aspirants, but concern matters purely of State interest. That to-morrow's convention will be in the main harmonious is conceded by leaders on the ground.

The difference between the interests of the Clark leaders and those supporting the forces of Wilson and Harmon is the question of instructions, and the unit rule. Clark leaders desire the instructions to be for Clark without reservation, although they wish the Arkansas delegation put under the unit rule. Harmon and Wilson adhere to the unit rule, and the nomination of the issues involved revolved in view of an instructed total of 234 for Clark out of a grand total comprising the convention of 550.

North Carolina Convention To-Morrow. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Raleigh, N. C., June 4.—Advance guards for the State Democratic Convention on Thursday are arriving and working like beavers. Among candidates here in person are Bell, of Raleigh; Justice, of Charlotte; and Maxwell, of Craven, who are in a hard contest for the long term of the Corporation Commission.

In the special contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship, W. B. Daniel, who is leading here from William D. Boush, of Raleigh, is also personally in the fray, and E. F. McKee is expected from Robeson at once. In the presidential preference contest the Wilson forces gained a point to-day by forcing an expression by the Wake county convention and showing strength of 1935 votes for Wilson, against fifty-nine and a half for Underwood.

However, Manager Varner, of the Underwood campaign, announces that the capture of the Tenth Congressional District convention to-day for Underwood and that the Second District convention refused to indorse Underwood.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# NEARLY ALL MEN CARRY REVOLVERS

Extraordinary Police Precautions Continue at Havana.

# NEGRO UPRISING IS THREATENED

Many American Families Reach City From Outlying Districts. United States Gunboat Expected Soon to Reach Santiago—Business Throughout Island Paralyzed.

Havana, June 4.—The Senate Committee on Laws reported this evening a recommendation for the passage of a law empowering President Gomez to suspend the constitutional guarantees, but only in the province of Oriente. The suspension of the guarantees in the other provinces was considered unnecessary and inadvisable, especially on account of the approaching election. The bill doubtless will pass both houses to-morrow.

The American consul at Santiago, Ross E. Holladay, to-day expressed to General Montenegro, the Cuban commander-in-chief, that in his opinion it would be advisable to have an American warship stationed at Santiago, where there is acute alarm on account of the presence of strong bodies of rebels, some of which have advanced and exchanged shots with the police and volunteer guards. It is reported that the United States gunboat Paduch will arrive at Santiago some time to-night.

Sixteen negroes who are confined in jail at Guanajay on the charge of conspiracy escaped this evening. They overpowered the guard, seized some rifles and revolvers and fled. A detachment of rurales and armed citizens pursued them, and it is reported killed eight and captured one of the band.

Police Precautions. Extraordinary police precautions continue at Havana in consequence of the persistence of the rumors of an intended negro uprising.

Many American families are arriving at Havana from the outlying districts. Thousands of licenses to keep rifles and revolvers have been issued, and practically all the residents now go armed with revolvers. Business throughout the island is practically paralyzed.

A correspondent who has just arrived at Santiago from Havana reports that a train filled with refugees was fired on by a party of fifty insurgents near Hatillo. Many bullets struck the cars, but no one was injured. Rural guards on the train and passengers returned the fire, and it is believed killed the rebels.

The town of Jaruco, near Guanajay, has been captured by the rebels, who sacked and burned it. They also destroyed several coffee plantations nearby.

Rebels Gaining Strength. Washington, June 4.—The rebel movement is gaining strength rapidly and conditions are becoming worse, according to reports received at the State Department to-day from the La Maya and Piedad Companies, an American concern at La Maya, the small town recently burned by the rebels. That company reports that it has suffered by the destruction of fields, buildings, stores and the robbery of live stock.

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# KERN BEGINS FIGHT AGAINST LORIMER

Denies That Senate's Vindication Last Year Settles Case.

# PLEA RAISED ONLY AT LAST MOMENT

Competent at Any Time for Body to Proceed in Matters Involving Integrity of Its Membership—Accused Illinois Senator Gives Careful Attention to Arraignment.

Washington, June 4.—The second trial of Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, on the charge of having been elected by corrupt methods, was begun in the Senate to-day with a speech by Senator Kern, of Indiana, a member of the investigating committee, who signed the minority report against Lorimer.

Sensor Kern gave special attention to the plea that the case had been settled by the Senate's vindication last year. That plea he said, had been raised only at the last moment. He said he would not admit its validity. It had come too late and that the plea itself was "res judicata."

Reminding the Senate that under the Constitution it is the duty of the qualifications of its own members, Mr. Kern contended it was competent for that body to proceed at any time in any matter involving the integrity of its membership.

"There was," he said, "no suggestion by Senator Lorimer, or any one on his behalf, that the Senate had not ample power to direct a reinvestigation of his case. He merely acquiesced in the Senate's action, and appeared in person and by counsel before the committee in the months of investigation, cross-examining all witnesses called by the committee and examining scores of witnesses in his behalf on every possible phase of the case."

Strangely Reluctant. Mr. Kern declared that if any of the committee believed that questions being investigated were "res judicata," they were "strangely reluctant in not investigating Mr. Lorimer's case, the continuation of the investigation at a cost of more than \$50,000. He refused to concede that the proceeding was analogous to a civil action at law, but argued that if it were, the granting of a new trial even on the sole ground of newly discovered evidence, opened up the case for a complete reinvestigation.

"It is now too late for Senator Lorimer to be permitted to urge this remarkable defense," declared Senator Kern.

Mr. Kern said he believed the first investigation to be utterly incomplete, and had failed to develop facts which would have been decisive. He said that Senator Lorimer occupied a seat near Mr. Kern, giving careful attention to his arraignment. There were many visitors in the galleries.

Senator Kern praised the personal investigation of Mr. Lorimer's case, and that but for his convictions regarding the gravity of the charges, he would not be found engaged in the disagreeable task of a prosecutor.

May Prolong Session. Senator Kern, in reading the attack on Senator Lorimer's election brought that case actively before the Senate, where it is likely to be the principal topic of consideration for at least the next two weeks, and possibly may prolong the session of Congress.

Senator Kern and Kern, who, with Mr. Kern, are the minority of the Lorimer investigating committee, holding that the Illinois Senator's election was brought about by corruption, are ready to join in the fight against the majority, which completely exonerates Mr. Lorimer.

While the whole question of the validity of the election is the principal consideration before the Senate, an important feature which promises to precipitate the first fight and the first test of strength in the contest on which Senator Kern's case, in legal parlance, "judicata," or has been once decided by the Senate and cannot be reopened. A majority of the committee which made the second investigation holds that Lorimer's election was brought about by corruption, and that the same charge on which Senator Kern's case, in legal parlance, "judicata," or has been once decided by the Senate and cannot be reopened.

But the complexity of the Senate has been added to the complexity of Lorimer's vindication, and this condition leads to much speculation. It has been reported that a poll made by Mr. Lorimer's friends convinced them that they could not expect more than forty supporting votes, and so many Senators have declined to indicate their views on the case, that the result is uncertain.

It was even said that Vice-President Sherman recently carried that advice to Mr. Lorimer in Chicago.

Neither, however, has confirmed it, and Senator Lorimer to-day reiterated his refusal to talk about resigning. He will be in his seat during the attack, and will defend himself with a speech, it is his health permits.

One of Sensations. In the 120 years that Senator Lorimer's election has been under fire, it has furnished probably more sensations and sudden developments than any other case of its kind. Mr. Lorimer was elected by the Illinois Legislature on May 27, 1909, after a prolonged deadlock, in which the name of more than 100 candidates, Democrats and Republicans, had been presented unsuccessfully. However, it was not until nearly a year later that the validity of his election was challenged, when the now famous "confession" of Charles A. White, a member of the Illinois Legislature, was published, charging that he had received \$10,000 from Lee O'Neill Brown, Democratic leader of the Illinois House of Representatives in return for his vote for Senator Lorimer, and also \$500 as a share of a "general corruption fund."

Then in rapid succession followed a sensational series of "confessions" by other members of the Legislature. These confessions, however, were later

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# IN STATE OF ERUPTION

Rioting Throughout Belgium Takes On Revolutionary Character.

Brussels, June 4.—Belgium is in a state of eruption on account of the recent elections, and rioting throughout the country has taken on a revolutionary character. Many persons have been killed or wounded in various cities, and a large number of persons have been called to the colors. Attraction in the industrial centers is rapidly increasing. Every hour brings news of fresh protests by the laboring classes against the government's policy. The national disorders generally are attributed to the acute dissatisfaction of the laboring classes over the pronounced victory of the Clericals in the recent elections. The Socialists allied themselves with the Liberals on the public school question, in opposition to the government policy, hoping thereby to win a majority in the chamber. Their failure caused a wave of anger to sweep over the country.

Latest reports from the provinces show that the strike has spread over the entire Liege basin, and that up most of the collieries and the big metal industries. Liege to-night has the appearance of a besieged city. Two regiments are under arms, besides the police. Several clashes occurred between the rioters and the gendarmes met and dispersed a column of rioters from the neighboring collieries, trying to enter the city.

In Brussels a mob to-night wrecked several cars, smashed windows and did all sorts of mischief.

At Cornu a mob wrecked the Catholic Club. At Bruges gendarmes fired on a mob, wounding fifty rioters, several fatally. The gendarmes were assailed with bottles, bricks and pieces of furniture from hundreds of windows.

Runs on Uncharted Reef. Despite Accident, New Battleship Meets All Speed Requirements.

Rockland, Maine, June 4.—In spite of the fact that she ran on an uncharted reef and struck her outer bottom while on her way into this harbor Sunday afternoon, the new battleship Arkansas was able to meet all requirements in her speed trials to-day.

During the trials the Arkansas met with a second accident, an interior one, which necessitated the cutting out of the low pressure turbines. Officials declared the accident was not serious.

When the Arkansas met with her accident Sunday she struck forward under the first engine room, denting the outer bottom plating of three-quarters of an inch steel for a distance of nearly fifty feet, and shearing off scores of rivets. The vessel listed for a few minutes, but soon righted itself and proceeded to anchor.

Members of the crew and that the vessel is leaking badly and that the pumps are worked constantly. It is admitted that had the injury to the hull been a little higher up the accident would have been of a much more serious nature.

BRANDT GOES BACK TO PRISON. Former Valet of Mortimer Schiff Still Has Chance to Gain Freedom.

New York, June 4.—Folke E. Brandt was taken back to Dannemora Prison for several weeks the former valet of Mortimer Schiff, a prisoner in the city on a writ of habeas corpus, which was obtained on the ground that he had served five years of a thirty-year term given him for pleading guilty to burglary.

Brandt's final appeal on the writ of habeas corpus is expected to come before the Court of Appeals to-morrow.

In case Brandt's appeal goes against him it will still be possible to obtain another writ of habeas corpus on the ground that he is illegally confined, because in open court a few weeks ago Judge Romalis revoked his thirty-year sentence and recommended a new trial.

BLEASE AFTER FELDER. Instructs Sheriff to Arrest Atlanta Lawyer If He Goes Through State.

Columbia, S. C., June 4.—Governor Cole Blaise, in a statement to the press, announced that he will instruct the sheriffs of Greenville and Spartanburg counties to arrest Thomas R. Felder, a lawyer in Atlanta, who has been charged with conspiracy to defraud the State of South Carolina and attempting to bribe a State official.

In the event that Mr. Felder is arrested in Baltimore, Governor Blaise states that he will issue a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for Mr. Felder's return to this State.

ARCHBALD NOT ON STAND. Declines Opportunity to Defend Himself Before House Committee.

Washington, June 4.—Investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of the conduct against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court, was concluded to-day, in so far as taking of testimony is concerned. As to what action will be taken the committee will discuss in executive session to-morrow.

Judge Archbald declined an opportunity to defend himself by going on the witness stand. The only defense offered was by his attorney, Colonel Washington, who read the record of his trial in the State of Maryland, in which he was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement of the wife trust who were indicted.

TARIFF BILL REPORTED. Underwood Measure, Vetoed by Taft, Goes Again to House.

Washington, June 4.—The Underwood tariff reduction bill, reported favorably to the House to-day by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill is identical with that passed by the House last August.

Democratic leaders repeat their claim that the enactment would save more than \$3,000,000 a year to the users of cotton clothing. The bill is expected to pass the House quickly, but may encounter complications in the Senate.

The committee's report claims that by the passage of the law not only would the people's burden be vastly reduced, but that no actual loss of revenue would result.

# GIRL IS LEADING IN FLY CONTEST

Killed 63,000 in Two Days, While Thousands Trail Behind.

# MANY SET TRAPS ALL OVER TOWN

Health Department Officials Kept Busy Measuring Bags Sent In by Children Who Seek Prize. Whole City Joins in Crusade Against Pest.

Rules of Contest. Contest opens June 3, 7 A. M., and closes June 17, 5 P. M.

It is open to every child in the city of Richmond or suburbs, white or colored, who is not more than sixteen years old.

Cash prizes will be awarded to children killing and turning in the largest number of flies, as follows: White children—First prize, \$25; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; fourth prize, \$5; and ten prizes of \$1 each—total, \$85.

Colored children—First prize, \$20; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5; and ten prizes of \$1 each—total, \$45.

Fly swatters and paper bags in which to place dead flies furnished free of charge to all applicants at The Times-Dispatch business office, Main Street, beginning 10 A. M. Monday, June 5.

Flies may be trapped, swatted, poisoned or caught in any way except with fly-paper.

Flies taken and delivered to office of City Health Department, fourth floor of City Hall, every week day between 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., and Saturday from 11 A. M. to 12 noon. No deliveries on Sunday.

Children turning in dead flies must bear name, age and address of contestant. Two or more children may combine or form clubs, provided the entry is made in one child's name.

All questions or disputes to be submitted to contest committee, the decision of which will be final.

(Signed) S. D. SMITH, Contest Committee. C. C. HUDSON, M. D., Citizens' Fly Extermination Ass'n.

Spurred on by the record of Monday, the 3,000 children entered in The Times-Dispatch's Great Fly-swating contest, went to work yesterday with a determination that resulted in new records for a day's kill. One contestant, a white girl, took to the streets a whole lot of flies. The Health Department said the city flies containing more than 63,000, which she had killed in two days with the aid of traps and swatters. Scores of others added as many as 10,000 to their totals, and hundreds made first entries of 1,000 or more.

The contest bids fair to break all records for such affairs. In San Antonio, Texas, where the first fly-swating crusade was undertaken, an eleven-year-old child captured the first prize with a total of 14,000 flies. With this record will go by the board if the contestants in this crusade keep up the pace they have set. The little girl who carried in 63,000 yesterday afternoon will have to average a daily kill of 3,500 to smash the San Antonio record.

The warning printed in The Times-Dispatch drove hundreds of contestants into the Health Department in the afternoon. For several hours the flies counted. From 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday the department worked at top speed measuring and recording the bags of flies which were presented by the young contestants. The young folks came from every section of the city and represented every age group, but the same eagerness and determination was apparent on all faces.

Sweeps Whole City. The fly-swating craze has swept the city like a cyclone. There